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EXAMINER	
DEAN, RAYMOND S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	5

DATE MAILED: 03/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/871,081	OH, DAE-SIK	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond S Dean	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01. See page 13 line 8.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant states "a bounding value" but Claim 10, on which Claim 12 is dependent, does not mention "a bounding value". The office assumes that Claim 12 is dependent on Claim 11 since "a bounding value" is first addressed in Claim 11. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5 – 8, 13, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1).

Regarding Claim 1, Soliman teaches a method of controlling power of communications between a mobile station and a base station (Column 2 lines 21 – 57), the method comprising: determining a location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); based on the location, selecting a power level for communication between the mobile station and the base station (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected); and causing communication between the mobile station and the base station at the selected power level (Column 3 lines 10 – 28, the fact that there is a forward and reverse link shows that there is communication between the mobile station and the base station).

Regarding Claim 2, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Soliman further teaches a selection of a power level for communication between the mobile station and the base station that comprises: referring to a database that correlates locations with power levels; and selecting from the database a power level that is correlated with the location (Figure 2, Column 4 Table 1, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected).

Regarding Claim 5, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Soliman further teaches: a base station transmit power level (Column 7 lines 11 – 29, Column 8 lines 17 – 20, Column 8 lines 38 – 43, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected), setting the base station to transmit at the base station transmit power level, whereby the base station responsively transmits

at the base station transmit power level (Column 7 lines 11 – 29, Column 8 lines 17 – 20, Column 8 lines 38 – 43, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected).

Regarding Claim 6, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Soliman further teaches a base station (Figure 4, Column 8 lines 17 – 20).

Regarding Claim 7, Soliman teaches a method of controlling power of communications between a mobile station and a base station (Column 2 lines 21 – 57), the method comprising: determining a location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); based on the location, selecting a reverse link set point; using the reverse link set point as a basis to manage mobile station transmit power (Figure 2, Column 4 Table 1, Column 4 lines 63 – 67, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the reverse link set point is the SNR within the SNR range for the selected location).

Regarding Claim 8, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 7. Soliman further teaches referring to a database that correlates locations with reverse link set points; and selecting from the database a reverse link set point that is correlated with the location (Figure 2, Column 4 Table 1, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the reverse link set point is the SNR within the SNR range for the selected location).

Regarding Claim 13, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 7. Soliman further teaches a base station (Figure 4, Column 8 lines 17 – 20).

Regarding Claim 23, Soliman teaches a power control system (Column 2 lines 21 – 57) comprising: means for determining a location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); means for selecting a power level for communication between

the mobile station and the base station, based on the location (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected); and means for causing communication between the mobile station and the base station at the selected power level (Column 3 lines 10 – 28, the fact that there is a forward and reverse link shows that there is communication between the mobile station and the base station).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1) in view of Dohi et al. (US 6,341,224 B1).

Regarding Claim 3, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Soliman further teaches a mobile station that responsively transmits at the selected power level (Column 7 lines 66 – 67, Column 8 lines 1 – 12).

Soliman does not specifically teach sending to the mobile station an instruction to transmit at the selected power level.

Dohi teaches sending to the mobile station an instruction to transmit at the selected power level (Figure 2, Column 4 lines 12 – 15, Column 4 lines 26 – 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above instruction method taught by Dohi in the wireless system of Soliman such that the mobile station of Soliman consistently transmits at the required power level.

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1) in view of Cheng et al. (6,154,638).

Regarding Claim 4, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Soliman further teaches transmitting from the base station to the mobile station at the base station transmit power (Column 8 lines 17 – 20, Column 8 lines 38 – 43).

Soliman does not specifically teach a Digital Gain Unit that is translated into a corresponding base station transmit power.

Cheng teaches a Digital Gain Unit that is translated into a corresponding base station transmit power (Figure 6B, Column 7 lines 42 – 45, Column 7 lines 54 – 57, there is a direct relation between the forward link capacity and the forward link power thus there is an inherent translation of the DGU into a corresponding base station transmit power).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the DGU translation method taught in Cheng in the wireless system of Soliman such that the there will be optimal forward link capacity thus providing a reliable communications link for a large number of mobile subscribers.

7. Claims 9, 16, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1) in view of Dohi et al. (US 6,341,224 B1) and in further view of Kamel et al. (US 6,496,531 B1).

Regarding Claim 9, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 7. Soliman further teaches measuring the signal energy level S of a signal received from the mobile station (Column 2 lines 40 – 57, in order for the power control loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR to determine if said SNR is within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic); based on the energy level and an estimate of air interface noise, N, computing a measured value of SNR (Column 2 lines 40 - 57, in order for the power control loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR to determine if said SNR is within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic); comparing a measured value of the SNR with the reverse link set point and determining if said value matches said reverse link set point (Column 2 lines 40 - 57, in order for the power control loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR to determine if said SNR is within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic).

Soliman does not specifically teach sending to the mobile station an instruction to adjust transmit power.

Dohi teaches sending to the mobile station an instruction to adjust transmit power (Figure 2, Column 4 lines 12 – 15, Column 4 lines 26 – 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above instruction method taught by Dohi in the wireless system of Soliman in view of such that the mobile station of Soliman consistently transmits at the required power level.

Soliman in view of Dohi does not specifically teach an Eb/No.

Kamel teaches an Eb/No (Column 13 lines 45 – 48).

The wireless system of Soliman in view of Dohi is a CDMA system, which means that it uses a well known digital modulation scheme, thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a design preference and use the Eb/No taught in Kamel in place of the SNR in Soliman in view of Dohi as an alternative means for determining reverse link performance.

Regarding Claim 16, Soliman teaches a method of controlling power of communications between a mobile station and a base station (Column 2 lines 21 – 57), the method comprising the following steps: determining a location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); based on the location, selecting a set point and a mobile station transmit power (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected, the SNR range is the set point); instructing the mobile station to transmit at the mobile station transmit power (Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the power level within the range is selected thus there is an inherent instructing of the mobile station to transmit at said power level) computing an SNR measure for a signal received from the mobile station; determining if the SNR measure matches the set point (Column 2 lines 40 - 57, in order for the power control

loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR to determine if said SNR is within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic).

Soliman does not specifically teach instructing the mobile station to adjust the mobile station transmit power.

Dohi teaches instructing said mobile station to adjust the mobile station transmit power (Figure 2, Column 4 lines 12 – 15, Column 4 lines 26 – 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above instruction method taught by Dohi in the wireless system of Soliman such that the mobile station of Soliman consistently transmits at the required power level.

Soliman in view of Dohi does not specifically teach an energy-to-noise measure.

Kamel teaches an energy-to-noise measure (Column 13 lines 45 – 48).

The wireless system of Soliman in view of Dohi is a CDMA system, which means that it uses a well known digital modulation scheme, thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a design preference and use the Eb/No taught in Kamel in place of the SNR in Soliman as an alternative means for determining reverse link performance such that the reverse link power can be properly controlled.

Regarding Claim 20, Soliman in view of Dohi and in further view of Kamel teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Soliman further teaches a base station (Figure 4, Column 8 lines 17 – 20).

8. Claims 10 - 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1) in view of Hogan (US 6,442,393 B1).

Regarding Claim 10, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 7. Soliman further teaches receiving a signal at the base station from the mobile station (Column 2 lines 40 – 44); adjusting the reverse link set point; using the adjusted reverse link set point as a basis to manage mobile station transmit power (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the SNR ranges are adjusted as the mobile unit changes locations).

Soliman does not specifically teach measuring a frame error rate of the signal; comparing the measured frame error rate to a threshold frame error rate; determining if the measured frame error rate does not match the threshold frame error rate.

Hogan teaches measuring a frame error rate of the signal; comparing the measured frame error rate to a threshold frame error rate; determining if the measured frame error rate does not match the threshold frame error rate (Column 7 lines 21 – 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a design preference and use the FER taught in Hogan in place of the SNR in Soliman as an alternative means for determining reverse link performance such that the reverse link power is properly controlled.

Regarding Claim 11, Soliman in view of Hogan teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 10. Soliman further teaches based on the location, selecting a bounding value for a reverse link set point; using the bounding value as a basis to limit

the reverse link set point (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the SNR ranges provide the bounds).

Regarding Claim 12, Soliman in view of Hogan teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 10. Soliman further teaches wherein selecting a bounding value for a reverse link set point comprises: referring to a database that correlates locations with bounding values of reverse link set points; and selecting from the database a reverse link set point that is correlated with the location (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, an SNR within the SNR range for the selected location will be selected).

9. Claim 14, 15, and 17 - 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1) in view of Dohi et al. (US 6,341,224 B1) in further view of Kamel et al. (US 6,496,531 B1) in further view of Hogan (US 6,442,393 B1) and in further view of Cheng et al. (6,154,638).

Regarding Claim 14, Soliman teaches a location-based power control method for communications between a mobile station and a base station (Column 2 lines 21 – 57), the method comprising: determining a location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); and based on the location, selecting from a database values of initial mobile station transmit power, reverse link set point, and initial base station transmit power (Figure 2, Column 4 Table 1, Column 4 lines 63 – 67, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the initial transmit powers for both the base station and the mobile station are set based on the SNR ranges and power ranges for each location, the reverse link set point is the

SNR that is bounded by the SNR range for the selected location), instructing the mobile station to transmit at the initial mobile station transmit power (Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the power level within the range is selected thus there is an inherent instructing of the mobile station to transmit at said power level) transmitting to the mobile station at the initial base station transmit power (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, Column 8 lines 38 – 43), performing a first process comprising establishing a measured value of SNR and determining if the measured value of SNR does not match the reverse link set point (Column 2 lines 40 – 57, in order for the power control loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR to determine if said SNR is within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic), adjusting said reverse link set point (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the SNR ranges are adjusted as the mobile unit changes locations thus the required SNR is adjusted).

Soliman does not specifically teach instructing said mobile station to adjust transmit power.

Dohi teaches instructing said mobile station to adjust transmit power (Figure 2, Column 4 lines 12 – 15, Column 4 lines 26 – 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above instruction method taught by Dohi in the wireless system of Soliman such that the mobile station of Soliman consistently transmits at the required power level.

Soliman in view of Dohi does not specifically teach an Eb/No.

Kamel teaches an Eb/No (Column 13 lines 45 – 48).

The wireless system of Soliman in view of Dohi is a CDMA system, which means that it uses a well known digital modulation scheme, thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a design preference and use the Eb/No taught in Kamel in place of the SNR in Soliman as an alternative means for determining reverse link performance.

Soliman in view of Dohi and in further view of Kamel does not specifically teach performing a second process comprising establishing a measured value of reverse link frame-error-rate and determining if the measured value of reverse link frame-error-rate does not match a threshold value of reverse link frame-error-rate.

Hogan teaches establishing a measured value of reverse link frame-error-rate and determining if the measured value of reverse link frame-error-rate does not match a threshold value of reverse link frame-error-rate (Column 7 lines 21 – 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a design preference and use the FER taught in Hogan in the wireless system of Soliman in view of Dohi and in further view of Kamel as an alternative means for determining reverse link performance such that the reverse link power is properly controlled.

Soliman in view of Dohi in further view of Kamel and in further view of Hogan teaches performing a third process comprising receiving a measured value of frame-error-rate and determining if the received value of said frame-error-rate does not match a threshold value of frame-error-rate (Hogan Column 7 lines 21 –27), adjusting the

forward link transmit power (Soliman Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, Column 8 lines 38 – 43).

Soliman in view of Dohi in further view of Kamel and in further view of Hogan does not specifically teach a forward link frame-error-rate.

Cheng teaches a forward link frame-error-rate (Figure 6B, Column 7 lines 54 – 57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the forward link frame-error-rate (FFER) taught in Cheng in the wireless system of Soliman in view of Dohi in further view of Kamel and in further view of Hogan for the purposes of determining the forward link performance such that the forward link power can be properly controlled.

Regarding Claim 15, Soliman in view of Dohi in further view of Kamel in further view of Hogan and in further view of Cheng teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. Soliman further teaches a base station (Figure 4, Column 8 lines 17 – 20).

Regarding Claim 17, Soliman in view of Dohi and in further view of Kamel teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Soliman further teaches adjusting the set point (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the SNR ranges are adjusted as the mobile unit changes locations thus the required SNR is adjusted).

Soliman in view of Dohi and in further view of Kamel does not specifically teach monitoring an error rate of signals received from the mobile station; determining if the error rate matches a predetermined threshold;

Hogan teaches monitoring an error rate of signals received from the mobile station; determining if the error rate matches a predetermined threshold (Column 7 lines 21 – 27);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a design preference and use the FER taught in Hogan in the wireless system of Soliman in view of Dohi and in further view of Kamel as an alternative means for determining reverse link performance such that the reverse link power is properly controlled.

Regarding Claim 18, Soliman in view of Dohi in further view of Kamel and in further view of Hogan teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 17. Soliman further teaches periodically repeating steps (Column 2 lines 40 – 57, in order for the power control loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR, which means that the base station must take periodic repeating steps to measure the SNR in order to determine if said SNR is within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic).

Regarding Claim 19, Soliman teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 18. Soliman further teaches detecting a new location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); and repeating steps based on the new location (Column 2 lines 40 – 57, Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, in order for the power control loop to maintain the SNR above the minimum threshold for the selected location there must be a periodic measurement of said SNR, which means that the base station must take periodic repeating steps to measure the SNR in order to determine if said SNR is

within the SNR range for the selected location thus this is an inherent characteristic, the base station must also take periodic repeating steps in order to constantly determine the location of the mobile station such that the proper power and SNR thresholds are set thus this is an inherent characteristic).

10. Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soliman (US 6,490,460 B1) in view of Hogan (US 6,442,393 B1) and in further view of Cheng et al. (6,154,638).

Regarding Claim 21, Soliman teaches a method of controlling power of communications between a mobile station and a base station (Column 2 lines 21 – 57), the method comprising the following steps: determining a location of the mobile station (Figure 1, Column 4 lines 7 – 15); based on the location, selecting a base station transmit power level (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, a power level that is within the power range bounds for the location is selected); transmitting from the base station at the base station transmit power level (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, Column 8 lines 38 – 43); adjusting the base station transmit power level (Figure 2, Column 7 lines 11 – 29, the power level is adjusted based on the location of the mobile station).

Soliman does not specifically teach monitoring an error rate of signals that are received and determining if the said error rate matches a predetermined threshold.

Hogan teaches monitoring an error rate of signals that are received and determining if the said error rate matches a predetermined threshold (Column 7 lines 21 – 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the FER taught in the wireless system of Soliman for the purposes of determining reverse link performance such that the reverse link power properly controlled.

Soliman in view of Hogan does not specifically teach error rate signals received by the mobile station.

Cheng teaches error rate signals received by the mobile station (Figure 6B, Column 7 lines 54 – 57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the forward link frame-error-rate (FFER) taught in Cheng in the wireless system of Soliman in view of Hogan for the purposes of determining the forward link performance such that the forward link power can be properly controlled.

Regarding Claim 22, Soliman in view of Hogan and in further view of Cheng teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 21. Cheng further teaches a Digital Gain Unit that is translated into a corresponding base station transmit power (Figure 6B, Column 7 lines 42 – 45, Column 7 lines 54 – 57, there is a direct relation between the forward link capacity and the forward link power thus there is an inherent translation of the DGU into a corresponding base station transmit power).

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Raymond S. Dean at telephone number (703) 305-8998.

If attempts to reach examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung, can be reached at (703) 308-7745. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology center 2600 only)

Hand – delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377

NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER